

Western Carolinian.

Published weekly, by PHIL WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 327.]

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$2 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be postpaid, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZES
20,000 DOLLARS.
Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 21st
Monday in September next.

Scheme.		
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000	
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
20	500	10,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
80	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,000
7,365	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, 2 23,886 Tickets 119,430
14,000 Blanks, at 3 Dollars, is 119,430
G. J. Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be
completed in 18 days drawing. All the num-
bers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes
in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE		
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200	
Second day,	500	
Third day,	500	
Fourth day,	500	
Fifth day,	500	
Sixth day,	500	
Seventh day,	500	
Eighth day,	500	
Ninth day,	1,000	
Tenth day,	1,000	
Eleventh day,	1,000	
Twelfth day,	1,000	
Thirteenth day,	1,000	
Fourteenth day,	1,000	
Fifteenth day,	1,500	
Sixteenth day,	5,000	
Seventeenth day,	10,000	
Eighteenth day,	20,000	

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel
from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of
Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days
after the completion of the drawing, subject
to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes
not demanded within twelve months from the
completion of the drawing, will be considered
as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public,
is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme.
The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is
hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are
friendly to the interest of literature and science,
and the name alone of the gentleman who has
consented to act as Commissioner in the man-
agement of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge
of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office
of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles
Fisher, and others, Salisbury.

21

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
term, 1826. David Stark vs. Asa Thomp-
son: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard,
&c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant in this case is not an
inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that
publication be made six weeks in the *Western
Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless
he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter
sessions, held for said county at the court-house
in Concord, on the third Monday in October
next, then and there replevy, plead or demur,
otherwise judgment will be taken by default,
and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. P. K.

Price adv. \$2.

6128

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
term, 1826. Joseph Young vs. Asa Thomp-
son: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard,
&c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant in this case is not an
inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that
publication be made six weeks in the *Western
Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless
he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter
sessions, held for said county at the court-house
in Concord, on the third Monday in October
next, then and there replevy, plead or demur,
otherwise judgment will be taken by default,
and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. P. K.

Price adv. \$2.

6128

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July
term, 1826. Joseph Young vs. Asa Thomp-
son: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard,
&c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant in this case is not an
inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that
publication be made six weeks in the *Western
Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless
he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter
sessions, held for said county at the court-house
in Concord, on the third Monday in October
next, then and there replevy, plead or demur,
otherwise judgment will be taken by default,
and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. P. K.

Price adv. \$2.

6128

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Our readers have been informed, that the
notorious William Cobbett was a candidate at the
late elections in England, to represent the
Borough of Preston in Parliament, and that he
was unsuccessful. He seems to have borne his
defeat with a bad grace. We have given some
extracts from his harangues to the mob that
every where gathered round him, more from
curiosity than any other motive. They will be
found to be an excellent counterpart to John
Randolph's harangues in the United States
Senate.

Mr. Cobbett, in one of his evening
harangues, thus spoke of his rivals:

"Gentlemen.—Mr. Stanley is a vain,
paltry, empty creature, more silly than a
green girl—I beg the girls' pardon—no
girl is more silly. Gentleman, I have
done much good to you by my coming; I
have sweated your tyrants—I have bled
them. I have made the silly *Honorable*
throw 115,000 among you, and that's no
joke; for though these lords have too
much land, they have not too much
money.—(Huzza.) I have tickled the
Captain, too; I have made him dance
to some tune; he must have pledged his
name to keep open house for you, and
now, like the other half-pays in London,
he must live on plates of beef and goose
of gin for the next seven years.—[Roars of
laughter.] As for Mr. Wood, I could not
draw any money out of him; for the poor
devil had none to spend; but his father,
Ottu Wood, the miserly old sugar-baker of
Liverpool, I have extracted from his
pocket what a hundred horse power steam
engine could not draw from him—I have
made him spend 7,000.—[Laughter.]
These are what I have done for you,
good gentlemen. But I have done more
—I have kept out the Tory. Not that I
like Wood either; I only dislike him
least of the two; but you shall not be
cursed with either one or the other of
them, gentlemen. The election is not
worth a straw. I'll have it set aside next
April, when I'll bleed our opponents
again, and you'll elect for your representa-
tive the only man who has the wish and
the ability, the heart and head, to serve
you and his country—myself, gentlemen,
myself.—[Huzza.]

Cobbett's Return.—Our neighbors having
forewarned us that Cobbett would
pass through this town on Tuesday last,
we were upon the look out for his appear-
ance. Preparations were made by the
Bolton Radical to get up a better show
than took place on his way to Preston;
and we heard that the procession would
be splendid and exceedingly numerous.
The day, however, wore away in uncer-
tainty; and it was not until a late hour
that it was announced he would be here
the following morning. This was a sad
blank, we understand, to the committee
which had been formed, and was sitting
in close divan all day at the Lamb public
house, Ashley Bridge, with John Heys at
its head, and Shaw at its tail. A sub-
scription was entered into to raise the sum
of three pounds, for the purpose of en-
gaging a band of music to lead up the
"Gridiron," and after considerable diffi-
culty, a few dozen of instruments were
hired from some outlandish place in Tur-
key; but we presume, from the lowness
of the charge, that music was left entirely
out of the stipulation. We cannot but
acknowledge we are sorry for the poor
puffers of wind, for after deducting ex-
penses incurred through waiting for Cob-
bett's approach two days, out of the three
pounds, the residue and remainder to be di-
vided amongst them, will be just one shil-
ling and sevenpenny each. We believe
some of the Committee was heartily sick
of their posts, and one said he would take
care never to act in that capacity again in
the same company. About three o'clock
on Wednesday morning, it was proposed
by the Committee that a "delegate"
should be sent to Blackburn, to discover
how matters stood there. A man offered
his services for that job, but wanted some
money for his expenses. "Oh (said
Johnny Heys) you have a Cobbett's medal
there—that is quite a sufficient passport
into every buttery on the road." Cob-
bett, with his usual luck managed to ar-
rive here about twenty minutes past
twelve o'clock, when he knew all the
work-people in town would be at dinner,
and likewise took special care to remain
until evening, when they would again be
at liberty, despatching in the mean time,
his emissaries in every direction, to make
known to his partisans the nature of his
arrangement. He came in an open car-
riage accompanied by his sons, and we
believe a Mr. Clarke. He proceeded to
the Commercial Inn, and having stepped
upon the portico, addressed a mob, which
we think we may fairly estimate to
amount to 3,000;—"Gentlemen—you do
me great honour, you do me greater
honour than I have a right to expect, or

any man has a right to expect, at your
hands, and more than I deserve. I
might be accused of being ungrateful, if I
did not sensibly feel the favour you do
me. Gentlemen, I am in singular situ-
ation to-day. I address you under pecu-
liar circumstances. I stand here an un-
successful candidate; but I would rather
be unsuccessful than to get it as others
have done. I wonder what set of a re-
ception those two gentlemen would have
received at your hands. I came here
quite without any preparation. I had
formed no plan for you to meet me. I
have not paid my band, for they came of
their own accord. Gentlemen, be elect-
ors of Preston might as well have had
two sticks as the persons they have
chosen. If such persons as Stanley and
Wood had come to day amongst you, is
there man, woman, or child here, that
would have looked upon them. What is
it then that makes all this difference? It
is not because you are foolish, but because
you know the merits of the case. If my
principles had been followed, if I had been
listened to fifteen years ago, one half the
miseries you are now enduring would not
have occurred. The additional utility
which I should have been to you, had I
been sent to the house, would have been
incalculable, but do not be desirous of
yet. How the devil is it gentlemen that I should
have all your favor—gentlemen I will
explain myself—it is because the people
have a high opinion of me, and believe, if
I had been returned, I should have been
exceedingly useful to them. The eyes
of the whole country are fixed upon
Preston. The people in the West are
not quite so acute as you; not so filled
with public spirit. I am defeated there to
be sure, but you say I am not defeated,
and so will say the whole country. The
history of my life is a history of attempts
to expose and destroy public robbers.
I had the honor to be born of humble parents.
I commenced with keeping off those
robbers, dilapidating fiends—the rooks.
When I was only five or six years old,
when I was only able to cry awny caw,
why caw, I was employed upon this job.
But I did not effectually drive away the
rooks then, any more than now. Some
flew away but others came in their place,
and I was often sadly tired by running after
them. But I did something, and have I
not done something to keep off the rob-
bers—the paper money robbers? If I had
been returned the people would have seen
I could do more. The proud people of
Preston knew that—the stupified
fools have not been sufficiently pulled
down yet: I hope I have given the Com-
bination of Lord Derby and Wood a
proper shake. If I do not set aside that
election before the month of March next,
I will contentedly submit to be called a
fool for the remainder of my life. You
will then see me again, if I be alive and
well. The successful candidates found
me coming out of Preston with 20,000
people in my van; they found this, after
they had been obliged to sneak out of the
town privately. I saw at an early part
of the contest that the Mayor's traps were
intended to keep me out. If ever I pub-
lish a history of the election, I will make
you laugh heartily. I have caused the
three candidates to spend upwards of
30,000, and though not a single farthing
has gone out of my pocket, I made a key
to unlock theirs. I was not much sur-
prised that Stanley and Barrie should
sport their money freely—they are not
very skilful—but that Old Ottu Wood
should be induced to squeeze his purse—
that 7,000 got over the devil's back
should be spent under his belly, is really
quite diverting. Not one penny of my
expenses will be paid; Sir Thomas is left
behind, and he will discharge every thing.
An elegant author says, 'the most un-
pleasant part of a feast is, when the wait-
er comes in with the bill of fare.' Poor
souls! I believe they will not have paid
their bills by the time they will have to
return again. Stanley and Barrie may,
perhaps, venture to show their faces once
more; for as to the latter, I believe he is
supplied from some quarter. But Old
Ottu! I am sure he will never again.
I leave you to guess what sort of a track-
ling they will receive if their bills are un-
paid; only think of the hootings, hissings,
and scoffings they will have to encounter.
As the slave Stanley rode pale and ghastly
by my Inn window, the other day, my
friends raised a tremendous shout, which
made him tremble in every joint. After
him came Wood, for the proud Stanley
would not allow Wood to ride alongside
of him—the high blood of the Stanleys
could not run in the same gutter. The
people shouted in all directions, and I be-
lieve Stanley and Wood were glad to get
away in safety. Gentlemen, I am sensi-
ble I have trespassed upon your patience;
I have gone beyond what I intended.
Gentlemen, let me not conclude without
complimenting the people of Preston;

they have been put to the test, and have
shown a considerable degree of public
spirit. I shall always remember the
good fellows of Preston and their wives
also. You, as far as I have seen, are the
same. Gentlemen, your sufferings are
not yet at an end. You have yet to see
some suffering. The cotton nobility are
destined to fall. Some of them are
wounded already. Some have lost a leg,
some an arm, and some both legs and
arms. Limb after limb will drop off un-
til they become extinct. The Cotton
Lords must and shall come down. Be
not discouraged my friends, you have the
land to lie upon. The law says you shall
not want; let me impress this upon your
minds. Go boldly to the overseers; do
not go in the shape of begging; you have
a right to demand relief; the land is
more yours than those who enjoy it; bear
this in mind, my friends; do not deem
yourselves as receiving alms when you
are having relief; you are only receiving
your own. If the overseers refuse to
listen to you, go to the Magistrates, and
they will order you to be provided for.
God made the land, and God made the
people; and the law says you shall not
starve while there is any thing in the
land to subsist upon." Mr. Cobbett then
withdrew.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

Particulars of the Declaration of Indepen-
dence in the Congress of 1776, extracted from a
pamphlet by Hon. T. Pickering, published in
1823.

The time at length arrived when the measure
appeared feasible. Accordingly, on the seventh
of June, 1776, "Certain Resolutions respecting
Independence were moved and seconded" in
Congress, by what members the Journals do not
mention. Dr. Ramsey, however, in his history
of the American Revolution, tells us, that "the
motion for declaring the colonies free and inde-
pendent, was first made in Congress by Richard
Henry Lee, of Virginia." The doctor adds, that
"He was warranted in making this motion, by
the particular instructions of his immediate
constituents, also by the general voice of the
people of all the States." The name of the de-
legate who seconded the motion is not given; but
the magnitude of the colony, and other circum-
stances, render it probable that it was a citizen
of Massachusetts, then the second of the colonies
in population, as Virginia was the first. But
however this may be, it was an eminent citizen
of the former, who in the subsequent discussion,
great act of declaring the colonies independent.
I refer to the still living and venerable John
Adams. Without minds like his, discerning,
bold and fearless, to take the lead, no revolu-
tion, however salutary, and however necessary
to preserve or recover the liberties of a People,
would ever be accomplished.

On the 10th of June, Congress, in a commit-
tee of the whole, agreed to a resolution, that
the U. States were, and of right ought to be,
Free and Independent States; but postponed
the consideration thereof to the first day of July.
In the meanwhile, that no time might be lost,
they agreed to appoint a committee to prepare
a declaration to the effect of that resolution.
And on the next day they chose a committee of
five. The members chosen were Mr. Jefferson,
Mr. John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman,
and Mr. Robert R. Livingston. On the 28th of
June, this committee brought in a draught of a
declaration. On the first, second and third of
July, the draught was examined, discussed and
amended; and on the fourth, being further con-
sidered, was agreed to; and on the same day
publicly proclaimed in Philadelphia, where
Congress then held its session.

It is about a year since it occurred to me, that
the accuracy of common report, that even a
minute detail of facts, respecting the Declara-
tion of Independence, so far as this late period
attainable, ought to be ascertained and given in
the most authentic form. With this view, on the
second of August, in the last year, I addressed
a letter to President Adams, in which I remark-
ed, that "as no act of the Congress of the Thir-
teen United Colonies was so distinguished as that
by which their Independence of Great Britain
was declared, the most particular history of
that transaction would probably be sought for,
not merely as an interesting curiosity, but
to do substantial justice to the abilities and
energy of the leaders in that great measure."
And after reciting such information on the sub-
ject as had come to my knowledge, I added—"I
have thought it desirable that the facts in this
case should be ascertained. You alone can give
a full statement of them,—to be communicated
to whom you think proper."

On the 6th of August, Mr. Adams most
obligingly favoured me with an answer, giving
various interesting details. And after alluding
to the policy of that period, which gave to the
Ancient Dominion (the name by which Virginia
was often designated) the lead in great public
acts, (to which policy I had ascribed the plac-
ing of Mr. Jefferson—much the youngest per-
son—at the head of that distinguished commit-
tee) Mr. Adams says, "Mr. Jefferson came into
Congress in June 1775, and brought with him
a reputation for literature, science, and a happy
talent at composition. Writings of his were
handed about, remarkable for the peculiar fel-
lidity of expression. Though a silent member
in Congress, he was so prompt, frank, explicit
and decisive, upon committees—not even Sam-
uel Adams was more so—that he seized on my
heart; and upon this occasion I gave him my
vote, and did all in my power to procure the
votes of others. I think he had one vote more
than any other, and that placed him at the
head of the committee. I had the next highest
number, and that placed me the second. The
committee met, discussed the subject, and then
appointed Mr. Jefferson and me to make the
draught." Mr. Adams then mentions the meet-
ing of the sub-committee, and their amicable
contentions, which of the two should draught
the declaration—each urging the task on the

other; Mr. Adams insisting on Mr. Jefferson's
doing it, and the latter yielding his assent.
The draught being made, the sub-committee
met, "and conned the paper over. I was de-
lighted (continues Mr. Adams) with its high
tone, and the flights of oratory with which it
abounded, especially that concerning Negro
Slavery, which though I know his Sonnet—
brethren would never suffer to pass in Congress,
I certainly never would oppose. There were
other expressions which I would not have in-
serted if I had drawn it up; particularly that which
called the King a Tyrant. I thought it too per-
sonal, for I never believed George to be a Ty-
rant in disposition and in nature; I always be-
lieved him to be deceived by his courtiers on
both sides of the Atlantic; and in his official
capacity only cruel. I thought the expression
too passionate, and too much like scolding, for
so grave and solemn a document; but as Frank-
lin and Sherman were to inspect it afterwards,
I thought it would not become me to strike it
out. I consented to report it, and do not now
remember that I made or suggested a single al-
teration. We reported it to the committee of
five. It was read, and I do not remember that
Franklin or Sherman criticised any thing. We
were all in haste; Congress was impatient; and
the instrument was reported, as I believe, in
Jefferson's hand writing, as he first drew it.
Congress cut off about a quarter part of it, as I
expected they would; but they obliterated some
of the best of it, and left all that was exception-
able, if any thing in it was."

GAMING HOUSES.

A writer in the Louisiana Adver-
ter, gives the following concise esti-
mate of the expenses of the six gam-
bling licenses, authorized by law in
New Orleans, which, it is believed,
falls short of the actual expenditures.

Six licenses, at \$3000 each	\$18,000
Twenty four journeymen, that is, four to each bank, each \$100 per month	28,800
Boarding of the same, at \$25 per month, each	7,200
Servants' hire, one to each bank, at \$25 per month, including board	1,800
House rent for each bank, not less than \$100 per month	7,200
Liquors, to induce customers to play freely, for light and fuel, say \$250 per day for each bank	5,475

\$81,475

This enormous sum, he adds, must
be paid before the proprietors of these
banks can realise any gain. The pub-
lic is, then, taxed not less than \$100,-
000 per annum, for the benefit of
about thirty individuals.

ALLITERATION.

Frederick Paaner, famed for firmest friend-
ship, finding female flattery fruitless, fled far
from fair frequented flourishing fields,
fixed in far frowning forests, and formed the
following fine flourishing final farewell, for false,
fallacious, fanny farthings.

Fluttering friend farewell forever.
Hope hath hung her harps on high:
Every effort or endeavor,
Starts some serious sobbing sigh.
When with warmest wishes wooing,
Linger'd long loves languid look,
Silence still sublimely showing,
Firmest faith for forms forsook.
Pleasing prospects prove protecting
Innocency is innate;
Deserts dear delights directing,
Far from former frowning fate.
Pleasure's pleasing path pursuing,
That through tearless time I tread;
Vagrant virtue vainly viewing,
She still pseudo shining shed.
False fallacious friend farewell!
Shall sorrow's sighs still silent sleep?
To truant time thy troubles tell,
Why with wearied wanderings weep.

The following is copied more on account of its
truth, than for the excellence of its poetry:

FROM THE NORFOLK READER.

CASH OR CREDIT.

Who sells on credit does but give away
One half at least he sells from day to day;
And more than this, he loses custom too;
For once in debt, they trade no more with you;
Besides he runs the risk of being flogg'd;
Whenever by him their memories are jogg'd;
And worse than all, heels over head in debt,
By trusting others he himself will get.
Who sells for cash may not so largely trade;
But then he saves whatever he has made,
And customers who quit him in disgust,
Because he would not sell his goods on trust,
When much in debt to others they have got,
Will come again and pay upon the spot;
And having none on whom for cash to call,
He lives in peace and amity with all.
Thus he will always have the means to buy
Whatever he wants, should he a bargain spy;
Without contracting debts he cannot pay,
Which is too much the practice every day.

An illustrious ancestry is to the
high-born, as the reflector of a lamp
is to its stick; for if that be without
light, all the science of catoptricks
cannot kindle it, and neither
Can all the blood of all the Howards
Enoble fools, or knaves, or cowards.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The first delivery of M. Gasselm's new edition of Sir Walter Scott's works, in 18mo. has appeared in Paris, and does much credit to the French editor. This delivery contains *Tales of My Landlord, the Black Dwarf, and Old Mortality*. It is accompanied by a fac simile of the following letter of Sir Walter Scott to the translator, denying that he is the author:

"To M. Mefauconpret, London—
"Sir—I am favoured with your letter, which proceeds on the erroneous supposition that I am the author of *Waverley* and the other Novels and Tales which you have translated into French. But, as this proceeds on a mistake, though a very general one, I have no title whatsoever, either to become a party to any arrangement to which that author or his works may be concerned, or to accept the very handsome compliment which you design for him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WALTER SCOTT.
Edinburgh, April 15, 1826.

It appears from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, that the letter of Sir Walter Scott, disclaiming the authorship of the *Waverley* Novels, is dated in April, 1821. At that time, we believe, it was considered very doubtful whether Sir Walter was or was not the author; and as it was then particularly desirable that the matter should remain in doubt, the letter was probably written to the French translator with that view. Circumstances have since transpired, however, which leave no question in the public mind as to their authorship.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

We have been gratified with the sight of a pair of Scissors made by Mr. Joseph E. Millhenny, No. 89 North Second street. They are perfect in every part, the workmanship beautiful, and weigh one fifth of a grain. It would require 28,000 of them to weigh a pound.

HEROISM.

The following trait of heroism in a Greek female, says a London paper, is from the pen of a correspondent in the Levant:—"A young woman of Missolonghi and her brother quitted that place, and fighting their way through the ranks of the Turks, succeeded in reaching the mountains. Upon arriving there, the young man, overwhelmed by the effort and the weight of his arms, sunk down and could go no further. At that moment a Turkish horseman came up, with his sabre in his hand. The young woman seized her brother's pistol, shot the Turk, and then conveyed him to Salona. From thence she went to Napoli di Romania to sell the horse, in order to buy food and medicine for her brother.

The Richmond Whig contains a letter of Vice President Calhoun, which commences thus:

"You are an example of splendid misery, and it would be well for the disciples of unchastened ambition, could their eyes penetrate the *Hell* in your bosom, and see what it is to feel at once blasted hope, self-humiliation, and remorse of conscience."

Blood and thunder, Mr. Spillikins, my name is Jemmy Jessamy, curse me if it isn't.

Vermont.—The Vermont Journal says it may be confidently asserted that Elder Butler and Elder Leland will be our next Governor and Lieut. Governor.

Mr. Leander Clark, while applying the band to the shaft at Whitney's Factory, Saxton's Village, was caught by the strap and carried round the shaft more than one hundred times before assistance was rendered. His left knee bone was dislocated, the lower end of his thigh bone thrust through the integument, and the large bone fractured half way between the ankle and knee. Medical aid was immediately called in, the limb was amputated, and he is likely to recover.

Mammoth Bones.—In the prosecution of the excavations on the summit level of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in Sullivan county, N. Y. the workmen have discovered a part of the bones of a Mammoth, consisting of one of the hip bones and a number of the joints of the back. The weight of the hip bone, when first taken out, was 35lbs. although much depreciated in weight, on account of the great length of time it must have lain in the earth. It is thought, from the dimensions of this bone, that the animal must have been 8 or 9 feet across the hips when living. The socket of the thigh bone was found to be 23 inches in circumference.

[FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE RECORDER.]

The Council of the Creek Indians meets on the 16th (to-morrow),—the Agent it is understood, has directions to distribute the money given by the new treaty, as the compensation for the land among the hostile Indians alone, in consequence of which, it is said, the McIntosh party have come to the determination not to emigrate.

COM. PORTER.

We learn from a Correspondent, who has seen a copy of the articles of Agreement entered into between Com. Porter and the Mexican Government, that the Government have granted to the Commodore, the payment of a claim on the old Mexican Government of 50 or 60,000 dollars for destroying Privateers. The Navy is placed under his entire control—he selects all his Officers—he is to locate a certain quantity of land where he pleases, and he is to be created an Admiral at the next Congress. His salary is to be \$24,000 per annum—his pay continued in all cases of sickness or necessary absence on business in the United States. And what is most liberal of all, in case of his death or accident, a pension is secured to his family.

Raleigh Register.

The Revd. Mr. Olin, of the Methodist Church, has been chosen to fill the new Professorship of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy in Franklin College in this State.

Georgia paper.

Thomas Thaines, a youth of Brown County, Ohio, at Maysville, deliberately undressed and threw himself into the Ohio river near that place, and was drowned. His body was found on the following morning, and was interred on the opposite shore.

A New-Orleans paper states, that it cost that city last summer \$15,000 for ice, and it is estimated that the cost of this summer will be \$20,000. It is further stated, by way of inference, that it costs the citizens about \$200,000 per annum for strong drinks alone.

An Italian chemist has discovered that the green colour contains the principle of the magnet, and that this colour suffices to render a steel needle magnetic. To produce this effect he decomposes a ray of light by means of a prism, and exposes a steel needle for some time to the action of the green ray; the needle soon becomes magnetic. This experiment has just been repeated with success at Ghent.

Literary Chronicle.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Accounts have been received, from all parts of the country, of the destruction of vegetation by grasshoppers. It is stated, that their number has diminished very much, within a few days. They are destroyed by a little insect of a red colour, and of the size of a millet seed, which attaches itself to the body of the grasshopper, and there deposits its eggs, which are hatched, and the insects eat through the body of the grasshoppers. A curious illustration of the economy of

It is stated in the London papers, that in the House of Commons, of the new Parliament, there is a majority of forty-one members in favour of Catholic emancipation. But what can the Commons do against the peers? The Catholics of Ireland will never regain their rights, so long as established Church is an integral part of the British government.

The ceremonies attendant upon taking the *Black Veil*, were performed at the Convent in Georgetown, yesterday; when the vows which are to separate her from the world, and to confine her in future within the precincts of the Convent, were taken by Miss Jones, daughter of Com. Jones, of the United States Navy. The *White Veil* was taken by Miss Jones about a year since.

Nat. Journal.

It is thought an extension in the right of suffrage in Virginia will give the vote of that state to Gen. Jackson at the next presidential election.

By the last accounts, Lorenzo Dow was in New Jersey.

An invitation has been sent by about one hundred individuals of his district, to Judge P. P. Barbour, to become a candidate for Congress, at the next election.

Nat. Journal.

Died, in Baltimore, on the 18th ult. in the 55th year of his age, much regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, Paul Allen, Esq. a gentleman of distinguished talents, in the literary world.

The *Lafourche* (Louisiana) Gazette of the 29th July, says "we have this moment received intelligence of the death of General Wade Hampton, a short time since in Alabama, whilst on his way from this place to his seat in South Carolina."

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received at the State Department of the death of Mr. Anderson, our Minister to Colombia. He died at Carthagena, on the 24th of July, on his way to Panama, as one of the Commissioners to the great American Congress.

Nat. Journal.

The Democratic party in the State of Delaware, have nominated David Hazard, of Sussex county, as a candidate for Governor, and Dr. Arnold Naudain as candidate for Representative in Congress, of that State.

THE GREEKS.

It is stated by the Paris papers that two vessels loaded with ammunition, and sent from London, has arrived at Napoli. Three others it is added, loaded with marine stores and machinery for steam vessels arrived about the same time.

The *Orantal Spectator* says, "The Greek Government pays its civil offices in paper—a kind of assignment on what is called national property, consisting of houses, vineyards, &c. This paper was sold at 80 per cent. then at 30, and afterwards it was difficult to get ten per cent."

The following paragraph is from the *Edinburgh Scotsman*:

We have been favoured with the perusal of two private letters from Zante, written about the middle of May, by gentlemen who take deep interest in the affairs of Greece, and who have access to the best sources of information. We are sorry to find that the picture they give of the situation of the Greeks is very unfavorable. A large number of their best and bravest soldiers fell at Missolonghi; they are sadly deficient in supplies and resources of every kind; and one of the writers does not hesitate to say that what little can now be done for them, must be the effect of the special mercy of Heaven. One circumstance only encourages hope.

The threatening danger has put an end to their intestine divisions for the present; and they are still unanimous in the resolution to resist to the uttermost. Their minds, it is admitted, are still unsubdued, and in spite of every disadvantage, this feeling, we are confident, will bear them successfully through the struggle. They are looking most anxiously for Lord Cochrane; and his arrival will at least raise their spirits, and very probably have a much more direct influence on their affairs. They have about three thousand regular soldiers, one half at Athens under Colonel Faber, and the other at Napoli. Ibrahim was at Patras with nine thousand men, at the date of the letters, but was about to march into the heart of the Morea to relieve Tripolizza.

A letter from Trieste of the 2d July, in the *Augsburg Journal*, contains the following particulars:—The packet boat from Corfu has brought us news from the Ionian Islands of June 28, and from Napoli di Romania of the 18th. Redschieh Pacha had not yet effected his junction with Ibrahim, and was near Solma, having made three unsuccessful attempts to take that town. That part of the garrison of Missolonghi which were able to escape, arrived at Napoli on the 8th, to the number of 2,000 men.

The young women crowned these immortal heroes with flowers. The new Government seems to display in its proceedings; 110 Hydriot and Spezziot vessels, of which 40 are fire-ships, are in the port waiting for the arrival of Lord Cochrane. Colonel Gordon had arrived and announced to the people, who were intoxicated with joy, the speedy arrival of the English Admiral. Ibrahim is in want of provisions and ammunition.

DISINTERESTED BENEVOLENCE.

The *Warrenton* (N. C.) paper, of the 1st inst. says: "The resolutions entered into here by the citizens of Warren, on the 9th ult. for the purpose of aiding the poor of this county in the great distress which at that time seemed and still seems likely to follow the general failure of the crops, having 'met the eye' of a gentleman in Charleston, S. C. he immediately enclosed to a friend in this vicinity, a Bank bill of \$100, with a request that it should be handed to the President of that meeting, as his 'mite towards an accomplishment of the object.' The gentleman, we believe, is not known to a single individual in this village, nor, perhaps to one in the county, except to him to whom he addressed his letter."

"We understand that a donation to a small amount has also been made by a person in Raleigh, who does not give his name."

The Grand Jury of New-York have been sometime engaged in the praiseworthy occupation of finding bills of indictment for conspiracies to defraud in cases relating to several monied institutions. Some of the criminals are men, we regret to say, from whom better things might reasonably have been expected. They have found true bills against Mark Spencer, George W. Brown, Cornelius W. Oakley, Abraham A. Leggett, Henry Eckford, John Franklin, Thomas Vermilyea, Joseph G. Swift, John J. Lambert, Samuel F. Lambert, Henry B. Lambert, Charles Mowatt, Benjamin A. Waldron, Ferris Pell, Alfred Pell, Benjamin B. Frost, Isaac Lucas, Jonathan L. Brewster, Samuel L. Squire, Matthew Reed, Samuel Cox, Samuel L. Gouverneur, and Matthew L. Davis.

Mr. King has arrived in the *Acasta* from London. His health is much impaired, says the N. Y. American, though better than when he left England.

The widow of the celebrated Lord Erskine lately applied to the Mayor of London for charity. She has three children, and no property.

GEORGIA and ALABAMA.

FROM THE ALABAMA ADVERTISER.

We have conversed with Judge Kelly, who left the commissioners when they had partly run the experimental line, and from what we can learn from him, it appears that the Georgians have been completely foiled in their calculations upon this subject. They commenced the line below the Cussetas and Cowetas towns, near Fort Mitchell, the true place of beginning, as Georgia contends, and run North ten degrees West, which, it is expected, will strike the Tennessee at Nickajack. But instead of leaving territory enough for a county or two on the Chatahochee, the line actually crossed that river at a distance of less than 14 miles from the place of beginning, and gives Alabama a narrow strip of land of near sixty miles in length, and some three or four wide, west of the river. This is a result very different from what any of us anticipated, and was only ascertained by the actual survey. It has been suggested, and we think properly too, that Alabama should relinquish to Georgia the narrow strip west of the Chatahochee, and make the river the boundary line. The soil is sterile and of no value. We are informed too, by Judge Kelly, that the line would leave a small corner of territory to Georgia near the Look Out mountain, which would be much more conveniently attached to this State. If so, we think the exchange should be made.

The *Darien Gazette* states, that a gun, named Thomas Jefferson on the 4th July, being used on the day of the procession to fire 83 rounds, corresponding with the age of him whose name it bore, at the end of the discharge burst, "as it determined, after performing this last duty, to quit the world forever." No person was injured by the accident.

The Bank of England, for the purpose of diminishing the distress of the manufacturing districts, has determined to establish three new branches, one at Swansea, one at Birmingham, and one at Manchester.

At a caucus in Missouri, a lad named Robertson Moore, aged 12 years, made a speech, which is published in the papers—a smart chap doubtless—and will be shoved into public life, the moment he is big enough.

Nantucket Inquirer.

Mr. Owen, who has made a settlement called New Harmony, in the State of Ohio, and drawn after him a great number of deluded followers, published on the 4th of July, what he terms a declaration of mental independence, which consists of denying the existence of a God, the truth of religion, and the propriety of marriage. We expect soon to hear that these atheistical new-lights have cut each others throats.

During a thunder storm on the 2th inst. the warehouse of E. Canfield and Co. of Augusta, Geo. was struck by lightning and consumed, together with 2200 bales of cotton. Loss estimated at about 65,000 dollars; 5000 dollars only insured.

The Richmond Compiler of the 11th inst. says that two slight shocks of an earthquake have been felt in that city.

A Special Convention, to take into consideration the expediency of electing an assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has been called by Bishop White, to meet in St. Peter's Church, in Philadelphia, on the 25th of October.

It is proposed, at Washington, to publish a fac simile of Mr. Jefferson's letter to the mayor of that city, declining the invitation of the citizens to participate in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of American Independence.—Who would not desire to have a copy?

It was stated in the papers some time ago, that the citizens of West Florida were about to call a meeting for the purpose of passing resolutions expressive of the expediency of uniting that Territory to Alabama. The *Pensacola Gazette* states that the meeting was called, but it was not attended by more than fifty individuals; that Florida already contains 18 or 20,000 inhabitants, and that a hope is entertained that this population would so increase as shortly to entitle her to become a State.

Miss Patsy Morris, of Louisa county, Va. lately deceased, has liberated all her slaves, (about sixteen) with a request that they should be sent to Liberia. She has also left \$500 to fit them out, and defray the expenses of their passage.

Extract from an Epitaph, written by Lord Chancellor King, on an old domestic carpenter, who had been a great favorite of the noble lawyer's.

Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,
And liv'd by railing, tho' he was no wit;
Old saws he had, altho' no antiquarian,
And oiles corrected, yet was no grammarian.

It is stated in the *National Intelligencer* that the country within a 100 miles of Washington is very sickly.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 12, 1826.

It is expected Mr. Clinton will be nominated at the Utica Convention, for re-election as Governor of New-York; and Peter J. Jay for Lieutenant Governor. Who will be nominated by the Bucktails at the Herkimer Convention, to run in opposition to Mr. Clinton, is impossible for the shrewdest politician on the spot to determine,—consequently, we, at this distance, dare not even so much as guess at the lucky individual on whom that honor will be conferred. Four or five persons have been named, as likely to receive the nomination.

MAP of NORTH-CAROLINA.

It is stated in a late *Fayetteville paper*, that, in addition to the counties heretofore mentioned, the county courts of Montgomery and Sampson, have ordered surveys of their respective counties to be made, for the use of John MacRae, Esq. to aid him in the publication of a Map of this State. The county court of Rowan, has not yet followed the example of her sister counties, in ordering a survey of her territory, for the laudable purpose of affording facilities for the accomplishment of an enterprise so praise-worthy and important. Mr. MacRae is confident, if the counties will second his efforts this fall, he will be able to publish his Map next spring. We have a hope, (we had almost said a confident one) that Rowan will, at the next term of her county court, order a survey of the county, for the benefit of Mr. M's, laudable undertaking.

It is said to have been ascertained, to a certainty, that in the state of *Massachusetts* which contains a population of 600,000 souls, only three hundred are unable to read and write. This fact alone, speaks volumes in behalf of a well regulated system of public education.—We wish we could say of North-Carolina, (which contains about the same number of inhabitants as Massachusetts) that no more than three hundred of her citizens were unable to read and write! We however do not despair, but that the incipient steps taken by the last Legislature in favor of "Common Schools," will ultimately be matured into a permanent system, that will diffuse the blessings of Education to every family of freemen in the state.

The fact of there being only three hundred of the "population" of the state of Massachusetts who cannot read and write, we have seen noticed in most of the northern papers received by the last mails; but in none of them have we seen any mention made of the particular class of persons taken into the estimate. The calculation could not have embraced all the "population" of the state,—for there must be in it more than three hundred *infants*, who cannot even articulate a syllable, much less "read and write." By "population," *adult persons* must have been implied: But even then we are left in the dark as to the particular age at which youths were counted as "adults." Owing to the omission of this particular, in the calculation, we are unable to determine with certainty how extensive the diffusion of education is in that state.

The *Fayetteville Observer* says a load of new corn was brought to that market on the 2th ult.; which sold for \$1 per bushel. That was very early in the season to take New Corn to market. In this section of the state, so great has been the distress among poor people for bread stuffs, that (we learn) during last week, many farmers went through their fields, and gathered the ripest ears, shelled them, and took the grain to mill, to supply their families with bread.

The mail-carrier between Milton and Oxford, in this state, was taken up and committed to jail, on the 27th ult. on suspicion of having pilloined money from the mail; on his examination, it appeared he received the money from a negro fellow near Oxford—who, it seems, had watched for an opportunity when the driver was absent from the mail, and cut open the bag, from which he rifled the money; he afterwards parted with it to the driver for some trifling consideration: the negro was committed to jail to await his trial.

The Editors of the *Raleigh Star* have had a fabricated marriage imposed upon them by a person in Wayne county. This is a species of wit which is scarcely less wicked than contemptible; and we are glad that the name of this despicable punster has been delivered over to the persons aggrieved, to suffer the penalties of the law "in such cases made and provided." We can, from experience, feel the awkward predicament in which these impositions place an Editor.

The Elections in Kentucky are over,—the contest was a warm one, between the "Old Court" and the "New Court" party; and it is said the former has obtained a majority in both branches of the Legislature. We hope they may use their power with more moderation than their opponents have done in years past, and restore harmony to the state, and tranquility and Justice to the suffering People.

By proclamation of the Governor of Tennessee, the Legislature of that state is required to convene in Nashville, on the 15th October next.

It appears, from an article in the *Catawba Journal*, that the revolt among the negroes in Chester, S. C. was not as serious as was at first feared. It is said to have originated in a drunken frolic among the blacks, and was soon quelled.

The Commencement in Franklin (Athens, Georgia) College, took place on the 2d ult. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 23 young gentlemen, composing the graduating class; two of whom were from Mecklenburg county, in this state, to wit: R. L. Caldwell, and Addison H. Sample.

The Sparta (Georgia) paper, of the 23d ult. says that five married ladies, who lately assembled on a visit near that place, were found to weigh, in the aggregate, 1087 lbs. averaging 417 lbs. 6 ounces each! In the same neighborhood reside two other ladies whose size is as "respectable" as the abovementioned.

Our readers will recollect, that some few weeks since, we noticed two public meetings in the City of Charleston, the first composed of the political friends of Gen. Jackson, at which resolutions expressive of their continued confidence in the ability, patriotism, and eminent public services of the General, and of their determination to use every honorable means to elect him to the Presidency at the next term, were adopted; the other made up of the political friends of the present chief magistrate of the Union, who passed resolutions approving, unqualifiedly, of the measures of his administration, and indicating a determination to endeavor to re-elect him another term. The chairman of the last mentioned meeting, forwarded to the President a manuscript copy of the resolutions, to which Mr. Adams replied, under date of 13th Aug. from Quincy, Mass., at some length, and in terms that indicate he is fully sensible of the generosity of the citizens of the hospitable city of Charleston, in thus avowing their confidence in his good intentions. The correspondence shall be published in our next.

Wm. Hall, Esq. is elected to take the place of Mr. Rankin, late member of Congress from Mississippi, at the second session of the present Congress.

Mr. Hall is an opponent of the present administration, and a political friend to Gen. Jackson; he received 1265 votes. Mr. Benjamin, who received the second highest number of votes, (1016) was an avowed friend of the administration; there were four candidates in all.

David Holmes, Esq. has resigned the Office of Governor of Mississippi, in consequence of ill health. His place will be supplied until the next Election by G. C. Branden, Esq. Lieut. Governor.

CAPT. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The Montreal papers announce the arrival in that city of a party of men who had accompanied Captain Franklin as far as the Frozen Ocean bringing letters from Bear Lake to the 26th January. Capt. F. and his party were then in high spirits anxiously waiting the opening of the navigation, in order to resume their expedition. The thermometer had only been at 47 below zero. We understand, by this conveyance, that the returns of furs are considered good throughout the whole of the Indian country. The settlement at Red River has suffered severely by the overflowing of the River last spring, the whole country being completely inundated, and the buildings carried away.

FROM THE WILMINGTON RECORDER.

It is at length in our power to furnish our readers with particulars relative to the progress which has been made on the river between this town and Fayetteville. We conceive it proper, however, to introduce our statement by mentioning, that the operations of the Superintendent, Hinton James, Esq., and the forces under him, have been limited to those portions of the river which were pointed out by his pilots, as containing the most formidable, as well as the greatest number of obstructions; and also, that the operations in the districts to which they were so limited, were confined to the clearing out of the boat channel only, and to the cutting away of such growth as hung over the river. The course of the boat channel was marked by Mr. John Cunningham, a Skipper, known to be well acquainted with the river, and by David Manuel, a coloured man, who acted as pilot on board the Steam Boat North Carolina, from the time that she commenced running, until she was, during the present season, laid up for repairs.

The Superintendent commenced his operations about 40 miles above Wilmington, on the 4th day of June. These are his memorandums:

From Gray's Point to the lower end of Brown's Reach. This part of the River was very foul. Within it the North Carolina was snagged and sunk. Worked carefully 4 miles. From the lower end of Brown's Reach, to a little below the Diamond Duck. Worked slightly 8 miles. From the Diamond Duck to Russell's Shoals, very foul. Never worked before. Worked carefully 6 miles. From Russell's Shoals to the Little Sugar Loaf. Worked slightly 3 miles. From the Little Sugar Loaf to the Big Sugar Loaf. Worked carefully one mile.

From the Big Sugar Loaf to Elizabethtown Falls. Worked slightly 7 miles. From Elizabethtown Falls to Morehead's Shoals. Worked carefully 5 miles. From Morehead's Shoals to Cain's Gap. Worked slightly 8 miles. From Cain's Gap to the Three Oaks. Never worked before. Worked carefully 2 miles. From Cain's Gap to Lord's Falls. Worked slightly 6 miles. From Lord's Falls to Gray's Creek, above the County Line of Bladen County, which is 14 or 15 miles below Fayetteville. Never worked before. Worked carefully 6 miles.

Where the allegation is made above with regard to any specified portion of the river, that it was never worked before, it has been made on the best information, and such as is deemed indubitable. In conclusion, we are authorized to assure all skippers and other persons concerned, that they may rely implicitly on this statement, and that they may venture their boats without apprehension, in those parts of the river which are represented to have been worked carefully. We are authorized also to say, that as soon as the Superintendent reaches Fayetteville, he will turn back and continue his operations on those portions of the river which have been worked slightly, and that he will persevere in his labor until he shall have cleared out the river.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone.

Died, at his seat in Fredell, on the last day of July, after a lingering illness of 83 days, Maj. Thomas Harris, in the 89th year of his age. Early in our struggle for independence, Maj. Harris received two captains' commissions on the same day; one from King George III. the other from the Continental Congress, he hesitated not a moment which to accept. He was immediately ordered to the north, where he remained with the army nearly two years; was in the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, and after the battle of Germantown, went with the army into winter quarters. He became, through sickness, unable to attend to the duties of his command, and resigned. He returned to his family in Mecklenburg; and as soon as his health would permit, he joined a party commanded, I believe, by Governor Martin, to break up a nest of Tories at some place towards Wilmington. He then joined the army under Gen. Gates, with the rank of Major; and at the battle of Camden, or, as it is generally termed, Gates' defeat, he acted as aid to Gen. Rutherford. Early in the action he received three wounds, and fell. One of the balls entered his right shoulder, and passing through, lodged in the hind part of the left shoulder, where it was cut out; another passed through his right thigh, the other through his cheek; in this situation he was taken prisoner, and continued one until peace.

Perhaps no man ever passed through so long a life with more unblemished character, or was more generally esteemed among his acquaintances, than Major Harris. He was a man of uncommon equanimity of mind, and died as a Christian and a philosopher. *Catawba Journal.*

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, August 30.
Cotton, 8 1/4; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, 6 1/4; wheat, \$1 a 1 1/2; whiskey, 45 to 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do, 55 to 60; corn, \$1 a 1 1/2; bacon, 10 to 12; salt, turks Island, 75 a 85 per bush; molasses, 40 a 42; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 15 to 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 30; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 35 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 3 1/2 a 6, pr 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr cwt. *Observer.*
Remarks.—Corn is more plenty and declining; some of the new crop has come to market.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Aug. 28.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do, 10 a 12; Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 53 a 55 cents; Bacon, 7 cts; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 94 a 104; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills.—1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount. North Carolina Do.—4 to 5 per cent. discount.
Cottons.—We have reduced our quotations of Uplands to 8 a 10 cents; within this range one or two sales have been effected in the course of the week; but the recent advices from England have greatly impaired the confidence which previously existed in the article.

THE NEW CHURCH IN SALISBURY.

The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church in this place, was laid on Wednesday, the 30th ult. The solemnities of the occasion were introduced by singing an appropriate Psalm; an address was delivered by Doct. Freeman; after which, another appropriate Psalm was sung; He then addressed the throne of Grace, and the exercises were concluded by singing, and the Apostolic benediction. The occasion was solemn and impressive; and the assembly respectable and attentive. The edifice, 40 feet by 50, is to be of brick, and to be executed in a neat and handsome style of architecture. *[COMMUNICATED.]*
Sept. 5, 1826.

A CARD.

The undersigned, with no ordinary degree of sensibility, takes this method of expressing to the LADIES of Salisbury, the grateful sense he has of their kindness, in constituting him a life member of the American Bible Society. He fervently prays that they may find their rich reward in the blessings of that Gospel, which, wherever it is propagated, has the effect of exhibiting to view Female excellence, and of securing Female rights. JONA. OTIS FREEMAN.
Salisbury, Aug. 20, 1826.

Married.

At Salem, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Bishop Hendee, Van Neman Zetely, Esq. to Miss Susan E. Peter.
In Ashe county, on the 7th ult. Mr. James Madison Nye to Miss Nancy Colloway, only daughter of Col. Thomas Colloway, all of said county.
On the 5th inst. by James R. Ramsey, Esq. Mr. Joseph Cowan, Jr. to Miss Sarah Young, all of this county.

DIED.

In Montgomery county, on the 27th August, (aged 59 years) Mrs. Edith Harri, relict of the late Col. West Harris, whose demise (on the 26th July last) we announced in the Western Carolinian of the 8th ult. Mrs. Harri died of the dropsy; and was supposed to weigh, at her death, 400 pounds.

In Yorkville, S. C. on the 31st ult. Mr. John J. Chambers, aged 23 years, son of Benjamin Chambers, Esq.

In Alabama, on his way from Tuscaloosa to Huntsville, on the 31st ult. Frank Jones, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of that State.

At his residence in the Forks of the Yadkin, (in this county) on the 20th ult. after a lingering illness of some time, Mr. Baswell Owens, aged 63 years. Mr. Owens was a member of the Baptist Church, a conscientious Christian, a respectable and useful citizen, and a good neighbor. His death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

In Statesville, Fredell county, on the 19th inst. Doctor Thomas Potts, aged 37, of Chester District, S. C.

In Fredell County, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Catharine Beard, aged 45, wife of Mr. Wm. M. Beard.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 28th ult. Mr. John Robinson, aged about 45, a worthy and respectable citizen, and one of the elders of Sugar Creek Church.

On the 29th of August, at his place of residence in Mecklenburg county, Mr. David Cuthbertson, aged 24 years. He has left a bereaved widow and nine small children, with a large circle of relations and friends, to lament their irreparable loss.

Departed this life, on the 25th of August, Miss Anne Kirkpatrick, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Mecklenburg county. Her disease was the consumption, brought on by a cold.

Found, in the streets of Salisbury, not long since, a double-bladed Pen-Knife. The owner can have it by proving property, paying for this advertisement, and applying to the Printer.
Sept. 6, 1826. 1w

By Saturday's Mail.

MR. RANDOLPH and Capt. BALDWIN.

The National Gazette contains a communication from Captain Baldwin, of the ship in which Mr. Randolph took his passage to England, in reply to a notice which Mr. R. published, in relation to the quarrel which took place between him and the Captain. Capt. Baldwin's account alters the complexion of the affair altogether. He says that Randolph's conduct and conversation were so indecent and obscene, that all the Ladies on board the ship requested to have a separate table set for them, &c. &c. We will give Capt. B's statement in our next.

From Illinois, returns have been received which make it probable, that Ninian Edwards has been elected Governor of the State! *Raleigh Register.*

New Cotton.—A few bales of cotton of the new crop, of good fair quality, from Jones County, the first this season, arrived yesterday and was sold at 3 1/2 cents. *Savannah Georgian, 29th ult.*

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

A number of the citizens of Louisa county met at the court-house, on the 18th of last month, and nominated, P. P. Barbour as a candidate for the office of Senator of the United States, from this state, after the 4th of March next, when Mr. Randolph's present term will expire. *Petersburg (Va.) Repub.*

The Indianapolis (Indiana) paper of the 15th ult. says:—"We learn from verbal information, that Thomas H. Blake, (vice Owen.) Jonathan Jennings, and Oliver H. Smith, (vice Test,) have been elected to Congress" from Indiana. In nine counties, the majority of Smith over Test was 1417. The Ohio State Journal says, Mr. Smith is a supporter of the Administration.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATISMAN, AUG. 23.

SPLENDID MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

It was matter of considerable surprise that President Bolivar remained so long at Lima, after the object of his patriotic visit was accomplished; but is now if we may credit a report in one of the morning papers, happily explained. The illustrious Liberator was detained by the silken cords of love, and actually employed in exchanging vows of endearing affection, and forming a marriage covenant with one of our republican beauties from Connecticut. Letters from Lima state that the deliverer of South America has entered into a marriage contract with Miss Augusta Hart, of Saybrook, Conn. sister of the lady of Commodore Hull, and sister of the lady of the Hon. Heman Allen, our Minister to Chili. Miss Hart is one of seven sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. If this be true, it is the greatest match (as they say in Connecticut) ever known in this or that country. We hope his Excellency will come to the United States and consummate the contract by marriage at Saybrook, in the good old Republican way.

A good Barbour

Very much wanted in the town of Salisbury, N. C. To one who is steady and industrious, and proficient in his business, a most excellent custom will be extended, by the citizens of the place, and the great number of travellers who visit it. Perhaps there is not a better opening for a good barber, in the country, than at this place: a fortune might be made at the business here, in a few years. For further information, inquire of, or write to,

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 9, 1826. 3c29

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery, are for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, \$5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of direct personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

By reference to the scheme, it will be seen that the first drawing of the lottery takes place this week; that 500 tickets will be drawn out on each day's drawing; that 18 days drawing will complete the whole; and that the \$20,000 prize remains in the wheel till the last day. The drawing will be completed early in December; and as the lottery is made richer by every drawing, the price of tickets may rise after a few drawings; so that those who wish to take a chance for a fortune of twenty thousand dollars! would do well to purchase before tickets rise. *Salisbury, Sept. 9, 1826. 27c*

The Salisbury Fall Races.

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and continue three days.

First day: The Jockey Club Purse, of \$250, two mile heats; entrance to subscribers \$20, to non-subscribers \$30.

Second day: A Purse of \$150, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse on the preceding day; entrance to subscribers \$15, to non-subscribers 25.

Third day: The Proprietor's Purse, for the entrance money of the three days, mile heats, beat three in five; free for any thing in Rowan county.

Horses to be entered for the first and second day's races before sun-set the evenings previously. E. YARBROUGH, Proprietor.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 6, 1826. 6c32

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, having determined to remove to the Westward as soon as convenient, offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives, known by the name of Oak Grove, about three miles north-east from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Salisbury to Washington City. This is an eligible stand for a Tavern, store, or professional person. It is as healthy as any other situation in the county of Rowan. The tract contains 250 acres of land; about 50 or 60 acres of good cleared land, under good fence; about six acres of the first rate meadow. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton; and produces as well as any in the neighborhood. This plantation is furnished with as good water as any in this part of the country, with a never failing spring convenient to the house. And an apple and peach orchard. There is on the premises, a good still-house, with two stills and vessels; also, a good two-story dwelling house, with four fire places, kitchen, and barn, and other out-houses.

A bargain will be given in the above possessions. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.
HENRY C. KERN.
Sept. 6th, 1826. 3c26

N. B. The purchaser can have the liberty of sowing small grain this fall. H. C. K.

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, in Rowan county, four miles north-east of Salisbury, within half a mile of Long's Mills, and the same distance from the Yadkin river. It contains about 158 acres of the first rate Land; is very highly improved, and has on it a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, still-house, lumb-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary out-houses; there is also on it, an excellent Orchard, of all kinds of the very best quality of fruit,—the fruit alone from this orchard, has, in a good season, sold for upwards of \$100; there is also on the place, a good proportion of meadow. The nearness of the plantation to the town of Salisbury, gives it particular advantages for a market, at all seasons of the year. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises.
ADAM MILLER.
Sept. 5, 1826. 3c29

Land for Sale.

OFFER for sale a valuable tract of LAND, containing about eight hundred acres, lying on Cedar Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, (Rowan county) which formerly belonged to John A. and George Chaffin. It adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dismukes and Brock, and others, and has on it an excellent Mill Seat. It will be divided to suit purchasers; and is susceptible of an advantageous division. If not sold at private sale before the 5th of October, it will be exposed to public sale on that day, at Mockville. PINCKNEY CALDWELL.
Sept. 5th, 1826. 3c30

Stray Mare.

STRAVED from the subscriber, about the 20th April last, a small yellow-sorrel Mare, 5 years old last spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, no visible marks recollected, nor any white about her except some white hairs on her shoulder, caused by the scald of the collar, and a few on her right thigh, occasioned by the chafing of the traces while working in the gin. Said animal was bought of an up-country wagoner, by Vincent Parsons, of Anson county, but neither the gentleman's name, or place of residence, is recollected by Mr. Parsons. All persons, strays, masters, rangers, and others, who may know of any such stray, are requested to write me, directed to Morven post-office, Anson county, N. C. Should any person be kind enough to do so, I will take it as a lasting favor, which I should most cheerfully reciprocate, when opportunity offers. NELSON FLOUNOY.
September 6, 1826. 3c29

Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Sneedborough. The tract contains about eleven hundred acres, near five hundred of which is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quarter on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres of low-ground. The improvements are a two story Dwelling-House, with all the common and necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs through the premises, and affords a full supply of water at all times. The water-power for machinery is equal to any in the Southern States, having the advantage of navigation from the mills, and no chance of being rivalled. The situation is high and healthy, and has a number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars, will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WM. JOHNSON.
Sneedboro', Anson county, August 30th, 1826. 6c32

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS, MICHAEL RICKART, ABRAHAM K. SIMONSON, JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN, SQUIER LOWRY, Commissioners.
Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3c20

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Wilkes county, N. C. on the Yadkin river, eight miles above Wilkesborough. The plantation contains 385 acres, between 70 and 80 acres of which is first rate bottom land; 120 acres are under cultivation. As to situation, water, &c. there is not a plantation in Wilkes county that exceeds this.

Will also be sold, fifteen hundred bushels of CORN; together with, or without, the stock belonging to the premises. Young Negroes will be taken in payment, at a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase such a plantation, would do well to apply soon, as a bargain can be had in the premises. JESSE ROBINETT.
Aug. 19 1126.

For Sale.

A SMALL parcel of Land, between 250 and 300 acres, 4 miles south-west of Salisbury; upon which there is some first rate meadow land. Any person wishing to purchase a small farm of excellent land, would do well to examine the premises, and judge for themselves. For particulars, &c. inquire of John Fulton, Esq. of Salisbury. E. K. GAITHER.
Salisbury, 14th August, 1826. 4c27

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is JACK, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Martha Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAM'L JONES, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

For Sale.

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three additions, lying at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodated.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher. JAMES HUIE.
Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. 75

Notice.

THE copartnership in the Mercantile business at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of Murphy & Brown, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them. JOHN MURPHY, WILLIAM BROWN.
12c32 Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile Copartnership heretofore existing in Wilkesboro', N. C. under the firm of S. F. Patterson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with S. F. Patterson, as specified as possible, as it is necessary the business of the firm should be closed. And all persons holding claims against the concern, will please present them to him for payment.

S. F. PATTERSON, WM. P. WAUGH, JOHN FINLEY.
Aug. 18th, 1826. 6c31

NOTICE.

THAT on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, at Mount Mourne, in Rowan county, (late residence of James H. Houston, dec'd.) there will be offered for sale, all the STOCK of GOODS belonging to said dec'd, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and Groceries; one Cotton Gin and Press, one Wagon and Geer, Horses and Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c. Besides various other articles not herein mentioned. Sale will continue from day to day, (if thought proper by the executor) till all the Goods be disposed of. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond and approved security required. WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, Executor.
Aug. 19th, 1826. 3c28

Military Orders.

To the Officers commanding Companies in the Cabarrus Regiment of N. C. Militia: You are hereby commanded to attend in Concord, on the 6th of October next, with the companies under your command, to be reviewed by the Colonel Commandant. You will appear at the hour of 8 A. M. to form line, and march at 10, to be reviewed at 12.

The officers will please to attend on the 5th, with side-arms, in order to be drilled, and receive special instructions. By order of the Col. Comd. BENJ. PLUNKETT, Adj. *Aug. 23, 1826. 3c28*

POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

A world of chief! Alas how true,
Since that the death of a day
Had thus'd them—But
A Tomb! No! on every party,
As English on every tongue!
The present hour, the future age
For them be still, to them belong."

BYRON.

While Sol, fix'd in his centre burns;
While Terra, on her axis turns;
While Luna, and the planets bright,
Reflect on us the solar light;
And mortals, with admiring eyes,
Survey the wonders of the skies;
So long shall Freedom's sun sublime,
On man, if true to virtue, shine;
So long, upon Columbia's land,
Shall Freedom's glorious Temple stand:
So long while they, who rear'd it, be
Proclaim'd "the Fathers of the free."

And he, who drew the noble plan
On which the superstructure rose,
Shall occupy the laurel'd van
With him who vanquish'd freedom's foes.
A louder peal than martial fame,
Is due to his immortal name.

Slow in their growth,—swift in decay,
Empires have flourish'd,—pass'd away;
O Freedom! can recorded time
Produce one parallel to thine?
One day gave to thy Empire birth!
One glorious day, unmatch'd on earth.

Their swords thy valiant children drew;
Thy conscript Fathers drew the pen;
To thee they sign'd Allegiance true,
Stern Independence, Queen of men.

Ah! where is he, whom thou didst train
To be thy independent scribe?
Thy counsel did inspire his brain;
He must have felt thee at his side.

The claims of individual right
He weigh'd against despotic might;
Acute, discriminating, clear,
Replete with Hope, devoid of fear,
His intellect, with rapid glance,
Saw what would civil rights advance;
In phrase perspicuous and true,
The burning instrument he drew,
Stamp'd with the vigour of his mind,
The magna charta of Mankind!

The man, the scholar, and the sage,
Mature in honour, glory, age,
Upon the hour the deed was sign'd,
His spirit to his GOD resigned.

Of his compeer, what shall we say?
He stanchly stood upon that day,
Which tried the head and hearts of men;
Few, few will see their like again."

A Roman virtue, Grecian fire:
The soul of Adams did inspire;
Strong was the language of his tongue,
Which through the Hall of Congress rung;
Bracing the weak to purpose firm,
Britannia's royal rule to spurn;
With steady hand and eye of flame,
He on the parchment trac'd his name.

Renown'd, to their eternal home
Adams and Jefferson are gone!!!
Of all the Patriarchal band,
But One remains to cheer the land.

In vain are monumental fairs
To such imperishable names!
Let Pyramids to men obscure
Ephemeral renown procure;
Oblivion's gloom can never hide,
In rapid time's remotest tide,
The deeds of those, by heaven's decree,
Who died on Freedom's jubilee. O.

FROM THE BOSTON AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

The following lines from the pen of the feeble and emaciated bard, indicative of his feelings at the present moment, were recently composed, and politely favoured us for publication.

LOVE OF LIFE.

Man quits not such a world as this,
Nor deems his journey brief;
For still there blooms a flower of bliss
With every thorn of grief.

How glorious from the azure deep
Ascends yon orb on high!
Why should we its departure weep?
We do not wish to die!

The storm is still: an arch appears
'Neath heaven's unsullied veil;
Mercy has smiled away our fears—
Yet, DEATH! who bids thee hail?

Even I, O world! who sadly sigh,
By pain and penury 'prest;
Shall leave thee with a moistened eye,
And with a heaving breast.

BOSTON BARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

From the Christian Remembrancer for Dec. 1823.

SIR: In the beginning of the present year, I visited the Vaudois, or Protestant inhabitants of the valleys of Piedmonte, for the purpose of ascertaining their present condition. The severity of the season, and the depth of the snow upon the mountains, did not permit me to find my way into every one of these villages, but I penetrated into several of those which are situated in the heart of their Alpine fastnesses, and I have returned with materials for a volume, which is ready for the press. I am tempted to send you the following extracts, in the hope that they will not be read without exciting deep commiseration for the sufferings of men who have such claims upon our notice.

I remain, yours, &c.

WILLIAM STEPHEN GILLY.

"It was my first object to visit Pomaretto, the parish of Roderigo Peyran, the venerable moderator, or pri-

mate of the ancient Episcopal church of the Waldenses, and from Pinerolo, we took the Fenestrelle road, which leads over that part of the Alps called the Col de Sestriere, into France.—At Perrossa we left the high road, and proceeded on foot across the Clusone, or Chisone, to Pomaretto: and seen as it was in its wintry aspect, never did a more dreary spot burst upon our view. The street which we slowly ascended was narrow and dirty, the houses, or rather cabins, small and inconvenient, and poverty stared us in the face at every step. In vain did we look about in search of some more cheerful corner, in which we might see an habitation fit for the residence of the supreme pastor of the Vaudois; but when we arrived at the habitation of M. Peyran, it surprised us, as being inferior to the most indifferent parsonage in England, or the humblest manse in Scotland. Neither garden nor bower enlivened its appearance, and scarcely did it differ in construction or dimension from the cottages by which it was surrounded.

"We were conducted up a dark and narrow staircase, and through a very small bed-room, whose size was still further contracted by several book-cases. This led into a second bed-room, more amply provided still with shelves and books: low, and without any decoration of paint or paper hanging, and about fourteen feet square. At a small fire, where the fuel was supplied too scantily to impart warmth to the apartment, there sat a slender, feeble looking old man, dressed in a suit of time-worn black, and having his shoulders covered with what had once been a cloak, but now a shred only, and more like the remains of a horse cloth, than a mantle. The sickly and infirm sufferer, in this humble costume, this garb of indigence, was the Moderator Peyran, the successor of a line of prelates which extends to the apostles themselves; the high-priest of the church, which is beyond every shadow of doubt the parent church of every Protestant community in Europe, and which ten centuries of persecution has not been able to destroy. It is indeed 'a vine which has stretched out her branches to the sea, and her boughs to the river;' but while her branches are flourishing, 'the wild boar out of the wood dath root up the stem, and the wild beasts of the field devour it.'

"Mr. Peyran was upwards of 71 years of age: the whole of his income did not exceed nine hundred francs, or about thirty six pounds a year; and with this pittance he was obliged to meet the demands of a family, the calls of charity, the incidental expenses of his situation as moderator, and the increasing wants of age, sickness, and infirmity. A dreadful accident, occasioned by the kick of a mule, had added much to the ills of his condition. The welcome which we received from our venerable host was expressed with all the warmth and sincerity of one whose kindly feelings had not been chilled by years or sufferings, and the manner in which it was delivered displayed a knowledge of the world, and a tone of good breeding, which is not looked for in Alpine solitudes, or in the dusty study of a recluse. He entered readily into conversation, and the animation of his discourse had such an effect upon his frame, that the wrinkles seemed to fall from his brow, the paleness of his cheeks was succeeded by a hectic colour, and the feeble and stooping figure which first rose before us, seemed to elevate itself by degrees, and to acquire new strength and energy. There was nothing querulous in his manner, and I might have forgotten that he had exceeded the usual limits of man's short span, or had drunk to the very dregs the bitterest cup of human sorrow. Mr. Peyran's book shelves were loaded with more than they could well support; and when I noticed the number of volumes which lay scattered about the room, he told me, that if he were still in possession of all that was once his, the whole of his house would be insufficient to contain them. He had bought many of them himself in his early days, but they were principally collected by his father, grandfather, and more distant ancestors, and among them were some valuable folios and curious old manuscripts. I asked what had become of them? They had been sold, he said, from time to time, to buy clothes, and even food for himself and family!—Upon my inquiring if there had not formerly been bishops in the Vaudois church,

properly so called, he answered, 'Yes, and I should now be styled bishop, for my office is virtually Episcopal, but it would be absurd to retain the empty title, when we have not the means of supporting the dignity.' He added another reason why the title of bishop is dropped, and substituted by that of Moderator. The Vaudois, or Waldensian Protestants of the valleys of Piedmont, were formerly much more numerous than they are now. Persecutions have reduced their numbers in an alarming degree, and whereas they once extended into the provinces of Susa and Saluzzo, and occupied all the mountainous regions of that of Pinerolo, they are now confined to the three valleys of San Martino, Perrossa, and Lucerna, and have but thirteen parishes within their limits. So small a flock can hardly confer the title of bishop. Mr. Peyran felt evident satisfaction in explaining, how closely the doctrines of the Vaudois church assimilate to those of the church of England.—He pointed to the works of Tillotson, Barrow, and Jeremy Taylor, which still enriched his book-case, and declared that he never read them without being more and more gratified by the light which these English divines had thrown upon truths, for which his own simple race had so often been obliged to conceal themselves in their mountain retreats. 'But remember,' said the old man, with conscious and becoming pride, 'remember that you are indebted to us for your emancipation from Papal thralldom. We led the way, we stood in the front rank, and the baying of the blood-hounds of persecution were heard in our valleys, while you were yet in darkness.—They hunted down our ancestors, pursued them from glen to glen, and obliged many of them to take refuge in foreign countries. Some of these wanderers fled into Provence and Languedoc, and from them were derived the Albigeais, or Heretics of Albi, as they were called. The province of Guiana afforded shelter to the persecuted Albigeais: Guiana was then in your possession. From an English province our doctrines found their way into England itself, and as Thomas Walden and Cardinal Bellarmine, the historians of heresy, will tell you, your Wickliffe himself preached nothing more than what had been advanced by the ministers of our valleys four hundred years before his time.—Whence,' continued my aged informant, with increased animation, 'whence came your term Lollards, but from a Waldensian pastor of that name, who flourished about the middle of the thirteenth century? And the Walloons of the Low Countries were nothing more than a sect, whose name is easily found in a corruption of our own. As for ourselves, we have been called disciples of Peter Waldo, when we have records to shew, that Waldo did not begin his career till many years after we were known to exist as an independent church. We have been styled, in derision, Heretics, Arians, Manicheans, and Cathari; but we are like yourselves, a church, with all that discipline and regular administration of divine service which constitutes a church. The Roman Catholics have departed from us, not we from them. We are the ancient church of Christ. Our's is the apostolical and episcopal succession, which the Roman hierarchy has corrupted.' I ventured to ask Mr. Peyran, if the Vaudois clergy urged the doctrine of absolute predestination and election. He replied, that the nicer points of controversy were not often discussed in their pulpits; and that for his own part, he did not give his assent to absolute predestination. 'If God infallibly predestines some to happiness and others to misery, I do not see the use,' said he, 'of the moral law.' I mentioned Calvin. 'Calvin,' said Mr. Peyran, 'was a good man, I must believe, but I cannot account for his judicial murder of Servetus. He tried to be a faithful servant of God, but many of his tenets convey a

• With every respect (and we are really inclined to feel a great deal) for the Moderator Peyran, we confess ourselves unable to enter into the distinctions which he has here laid down. Surely neither extent of population, nor temporal splendour, is essential to Episcopacy. Witness the bishops of Scotland and America. We consider the bishop to form a distinct order in the Church universal of Christ, as the priest and the deacon; and wherever there is a particular church duly constituted, be its numerical strength and temporary wealth what it may, there must we ever expect to find the bishop in the full possession of the title and spiritual authority of a bishop.

strange notion of the Almighty's attributes.'

"It was with extreme regret that we found the hour was come when we had to part with the venerable Peyran. His good humor, cheerfulness and resignation, his perfect recollection of events and conversations that had taken place years before, his profound erudition and general information, lent such charms to his discourse, that we caught with eagerness every word that dropt from him. To my young companions he appeared like a being of a different order to what they had been accustomed: all that they heard and saw had more the air of romance than reality, and as they gazed out of the little window upon the wild mountain scenery that surrounded Pomaretto, and caught the sound of the torrents running below, and then listened again to the gray-headed old man, whose richly stored mind and elevation of spirit raised him so high above the indigent condition to which he had been consigned, they were lost in wonder and admiration.

Voltaire made his last journey to Paris at a very advanced age, and having expressed a great desire to be acquainted with Doctor Franklin, who was then at Paris, this celebrated American was introduced to him.—Voltaire conversed with him some time in English, till Madame Denis, his niece, interrupted him by saying that Doctor Franklin understood French, and the rest of the company wished to know the subject of their discourse; "Excuse me, my dear," replied Voltaire, "I have the vanity to show that I am not unacquainted with the language of a Franklin."

MILK.

A few weeks since, we noticed the opinion of an English agriculturist with respect to the quantity of milk required for a pound of butter and cheese.

A woman in a neighbouring town, who has for many years superintended an extensive dairy, says the Englishman's rule is exactly right. She has ascertained by long experience that nine quarts of milk are requisite to produce one pound of butter, and a little more than four quarts for a pound of cheese.

A dairy farmer informs us, that the skimmed milk and whey of his dairy, employed in feeding hogs, are worth about three dollar's a year for each cow.

He says skimmed milk given to swine will not yield half a cent per quart, when pork is only five or six cents per pound.

The encyclopedia says "the herbage that would be sufficient to add 112 pounds to the weight of an ox, would, if employed in feeding cows, afford 450 gallons of milk." According to this statement one pound of grass fed beef costs the farmer as much as four gallons of milk. Hampshire Gaz.

MAID vs. WIDOW.

An article of traffic very prevalent among the Turcomans will strike the reader as curious and unique. The Turcoman buys his wife, and it is said will give in the proportion of 10 to 1, more for a widow than a maid. A lady that has been married, and acquired any degree of celebrity for skill in housewifery, will fetch from two to four thousand rupees. The average price of a maiden, unskilled in the economy of a household, is from two to four hundred only.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

We have been a long time in the habit of speaking of Oliver Cromwell in the language of Hume and other British Historians. Cromwell (remarks a correspondent) governed England with great prudence and justice. He united Scotland and Ireland with England. To him the English owe the rich island of Jamaica, and the successes of Admiral Blake in the Mediterranean. He gave to their commerce the famous navigation act, and while he reigned monarch of England, under the title of Lord Protector, he never stained his hands with blood, but governed mercifully and righteously. He was a religious man after the manners of that day, which was called by the opposite party puritanical, or, as they conceived "righteous over much." Boston Patriot.

The Rev. Jasper Adams, President of the Charleston College, was, on the 2d ult. elected President of the College at Geneva, in the State of New-York.

To Builders.

TO be let to the lowest bidder, at the Town of Wilkesborough, on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next, it being Superior Court week, the building of a Court-House for the county of Wilkes: To be forty feet square, or forty-five by thirty-five feet, two stories high; the foundation to be of stone, and the walls of brick. The particular description of the building, with a plan of the same, will be exhibited at the time of letting out. Bond and security will be required of the contractors.

M. STOKES,
JOHN FINLEY,
WALTER R. LENOIR,
JOHN BRYAN,
JOHN MARTIN,
Commissioners.

August 3rd, 1826.

The celebrated American JACK DON PIZARRO.

WILL stand the ensuing season, (commencing the 18th instant, and ending the 18th October,) at his stable in the town of Salisbury, JUNIUS SNEED. 24

\$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 31st of July, inst. by JOHN STANFORD a negro boy by the name of Jacob, and a Bay Horse and a Bay Mare. STANFORD is about eighteen years of age: five feet seven inches high, round shouldered, and with a slight stoop in his back; black hair, which on his forehead nearly meets his eyebrows; his eyes inclined to a squint; tolerably stout made; fair complexion. He took with him one Cassinet coat of dark brown; one blue broadcloth roundabout, with large uniform buttons; five pair of pantaloons, viz: two pair coarse white homespun, one pair blue cassanett, one pair striped do. one pair light jeans, black hat, tolerable good shoes, but no stockings. The black boy took with him is about 18 years of age; quite dark complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He has a star on his right ham, occasioned by a burn. The Bay horse is 7 years old, about 5 feet 2 inches high; black legs; fly up to the knees, and a star in his forehead. The mare is about 4 feet 5 inches high, with two white marks round her neck, occasioned by the rubbing of a halter. With the horses he took a single reined bridle with large boxes, a saddle considerably worn—quilted in front of the skirts.

Any person who will take up the said negro and horses, and deliver them to me, or lodge them in safety so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER HEND. 26f

August 3, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county: COMMITTED to Concord Jail, on the 19th Aug. a Negro man, who calls himself PHILL, about 25 years old, dark complexion, has one upper tooth out, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; says he is a blacksmith by trade, and belongs to a Mr. Richard Coleman, of Edgfield District, S. C. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. GEO. KLUTTS, Jailor. Aug. 31, 1826. 3428

Pocket Book Lost.

MISSING from the subscriber, while in, at somewhere near, the house of Thomas Holmes, on Friday evening, the 25th inst. a small red morocco pocket-book, a good deal rubbed, with a \$2 South-Carolina bank bill, with one syllable written on the face of it, and a 75 cent bill, and a number of receipts and other papers. A reasonable reward will be paid for the pocket-book, money and papers, by me, LEEROY HIGHTOWER. Aug. 26, 1826. 3427

Heirs of Henry Brickhouse.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Henry Brickhouse, dec'd. that application will be made to the Court of Equity for Rowan county, at the Fall term, 1826, for an order to dispose of the real estate of said Brickhouse, in Rowan county; when and where they can appear, and object, if they think proper.

WILLIAM JARVIS. 3427p

August 24, 1826.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 15, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from the Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury. July 15. 1030

Estate of John P. Hodgkins.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgkins, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. MESHACK PINESTON, adm'r. Nov. 21, 1825. 93

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July 10th, 1826. George Ury vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Yan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the courthouse in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly. DANTL. COLEMAN, clk. 6428

Price adv. \$2. State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July 10th, 1826. Thomas Pemberton vs. Daniel McGill: attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand. J. B. MARTIN, clk. Price adv. \$1 50. 4437